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## Column One BY David Courtney

**Mr. Mayer has run down the** White House steps and Dr. Adenauer has ascended them. Mr. Mayer has taken back to France a promise of indirect U.S. military support in the war against Viet Minh, characterized by an American warning to Peking that Chinese intervention against Vietnam would be reckoned as a violation of any truce that might be concluded in Korea. In effect America has said that, so far as China is concerned, she will consider Korea and Indo-China as one battlefield. No one, apparently, has asked U.N. who is theoretically responsible for Korea and for any truce that may come out of Panmunjom, what it thinks about this. In practice, of course, there is no need to ask U.N.


IN return for the American guarantee, which is a sizeable feather in M. Mayer's breast, the French Premier has agreed to press for early ratification of the E.D.C. treaty. He must have been able to give Mr. Dulles something more than the mere hope of ratification. How much more, there can be no guessing, especially as M. Mayer rejected the State Department's request that he put off the search for a Suez agreement until after the ratification of the E.D.C. treaty. The Suez, said M. Mayer, was an "apple of discord" between France and Germany and until it had been removed, the two countries could not effectively collaborate on any other count. On that note, M. Mayer sailed away.

HE had only been gone a few days when Dr. Adenauer, the other half of the Suez and E.D.C. problem, fetched up at the skirts of the Statue of Liberty. He went on to Washington troubled by the unbalancing peace threats from Moscow and Peking but fortified by the utterances of a "low-rider," French Marshal, Lord Montgomery, who said: "The German contribution is in the middle of the shield. You cannot defend Western Europe without the German contribution." General Guenther was saying much the same thing a few days earlier.

AND the question which the German Chancellor will have to discuss with President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles is surely not E.D.C. or the Suez but German unity for all the evidence points to a new Soviet gesture for unification, which — as in Korea and on the subject of the U.N. disarmament resolution — may this time come hand in hand with concessions that will make it hard for Bonn to reject the proposals and very easy for the Social Democrats to embrace them. What then will be the fate of E.D.C. It would be the easiest thing in the world for the Soviet, in the prodigious mood he has lately affected, to fling a handful of false unification formulas to the hungry Germans and spoil their appetite for rearmament plans seasoned to the needs of the French palate rather than the German.

**THOREZ ON WAY HOME** HELMSTADT, Germany, Thursday, (Reuters). — Maurice Thorez, French Communist leader, entered West Germany here today on his return to Paris from Moscow. He went to Moscow for medical treatment in November 1950.

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## Tourist Letter-of-Credit System To Be Abolished Soon

**Jerusalem POST Reporter**  
Within a week the entire Letter-of-Credit system will be abolished, and tourists will receive in cash \$1,500 per dollar and will be able to pay in Israeli Lira at hotels and at restaurants serving special tourist meals. The POST learned in Jerusalem last night.

The new rate will also apply to tourists exchanging Israeli Bonds for currency.

The new system will make Israel one of the cheapest tourist countries. Full board in the best hotels will cost from \$5 to \$8 a day. A fortnight's stay in Israel, including full board, and pocket-money for small purchases, will cost the tourist only \$150, or about \$10 a day — which is the minimum on popular tours in Europe in second-rank hotels.

As soon as the new plan goes into effect, tourists will be able to give the number of their passport and visa the full, which will serve as evidence to the rationing authorities that the tourist has received the special grant.

**Progressives Favour Unemployment Tax**  
TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Progressive Party insists that a 11.10m. unemployment tax would be a better way to raise money to fight unemployment than the 11.25m. unemployment loan proposed by the Minister of Finance, Mr. P. Rosen, the Minister of Justice, told the executive of the Progressive Party here today.

Dr. H. Forster said his party would insist on the creation of a special agency to deal with reparations.

According to Mr. M. Kol, the Party had 20,000 registered members.

**Bank Leumi, called for a revision of the country's fundamental pattern of agricultural production which he said, was still geared to the situation existing in the Mandatory period.**

Speaking at the Bank's annual general meeting here today, Mr. Hoofien said that Israel had a rich agricultural base.

Agricultural production was in complete contrast to the country's needs. While some 85 per cent of the food consumed were vegetable products and only 15 per cent animal products, 70 per cent of our agricultural produce was converted to animal fodder, with the balance grown for human consumption.

Mr. Hoofien traced the anomaly of the Jewish Agency's agricultural policy during the Mandate when the fundamental necessity was the settlement of stretches of land and not food supply. Jewish agriculture then specialized in livestock production and only secondary importance was attached to vegetable and fruit growing. In view of the limited area available and the high cost of land, bulk foods had been supplied by the Arabs.

Despite the fact that Arab agriculture had disappeared as a source of supply, the fundamental pattern of production had remained unchanged. About 75 per cent of the land under cultivation was used for animal fodder crops.

**Low Yield**  
Mr. Hoofien estimated that the caloric energy contained in fodder eventually yielded only 10 — to 30 per cent of the nutritional value in the form of milk, eggs and meat. "Yes," he observed, "in order to produce them we use areas which could yield several times more vegetable foods for our consumption."

He also noted that no use was being made of the 1,750,000 dunams of pasture land which had sustained Arab herds in Mandatory times. Cattle and sheep went on to pasture would yield less milk than when kept on the farms, but the number of heads would be greater and they could be used as meat.

"Our diet would undergo a change," he said. "We would

## Sharett Discusses M.E. Situation with Ike

**WASHINGTON, Thursday (AP). —** Mr. Moshe Sharett today discussed the Middle East situation in what he described as "a brief interview" with President Eisenhower at the White House. The Israeli Foreign Minister said that he had noted the helpful attitude of the U.S. in the past in economic aid.

Immediately before going to the White House Mr. Sharett, accompanied by Ambassador Abba Eban, met Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Omar Bradley, and other military leaders. One question they raised was the future to grant Israel's request of February, 1953, for non-reimbursable military assistance.

Mr. Sharett said that their talk covered "general defence arrangements." It is thought that the arms situation was also discussed with Mr. Eisenhower.

Israel Foreign Minister said that the purpose of his White House visit was to pay his respects to the new President and to convey the best wishes of the Jewish people of Israel. He said he had been gratified by Mr. Eisenhower's interest in the problems of Israel.

Israel-Soviet relations were not discussed with the President, Mr. Sharett said, but had been "touched upon" in the meeting at the Defence Department.

Mr. Sharett and Mr. Eban met Dr. Konrad Adenauer by chance as they were leaving the White House. An extremely brief greeting was exchanged. It was Mr. Eban's first meeting with the West German Chancellor. He is due to attend a reception given for Adenauer by the German Charge d'Affaires here this evening.

**Drachma Devalued by Half**  
ATHENS, Thursday (Reuters). — Greece today devalued the drachma, doubling the value of foreign currencies in a move to stop the "economic abnormality" of Greece's financial life.

Announcing the devaluation in a broadcast Minister of Economic Coordination Spiro Merkasi said it would favour Greek exports.

The U.S. dollar, hitherto worth 15,000 drachmas, will now be worth 30,000. This is the fifth devaluation since the war.

**Eva Peron's Brother Found Dead in Home**  
BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (Reuters). — Juan Duarte, 38, brother of the late Eva Peron, wife of the Argentine President, was found dead in his flat here this morning. He died from a bullet wound, and an unimpeachable source said he had shot himself.

It was reported that he left a letter in which he spoke of a "campaign against him."

Duarte resigned unexpectedly on Monday as private secretary to Peron, giving poor health as the reason. On Wednesday Peron announced he had ordered an investigation of graft in the Presidency where Duarte worked.

**2nd Iron Oil Shipment Arrives in Italy**  
LEGHORN, Thursday (AP). — The 11,000-ton tanker Alba has arrived with the second test cargo of Italian-bought oil from Persia. The tiny Miriella, which brought the first dispatch, large of Abadan oil into Venice on February 14, is expected very soon with its second load.

Both the Alba and Miriella are operated by the Italian Shipping Company.

**Spirit Changed by Ending Inflation**  
Jerusalem POST Staff.  
"Israel's economy is passing through a transition stage, and it is difficult to predict what the future will be," this statement appears in the summary of Israel's economy in 1952 presented by Mr. S. Hoofien, Chairman of the Bank Leumi, Le-Israel, in his report to the bank's annual general meeting held in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Mr. Hoofien added that "there is good reason for confidence. The end of inflation has brought about clearly recognizable changes in the outlook and spirit of the population, which statistics fail to measure."

This second report of the Bank Leumi is, in fact, the jubilee report of the business which was established in 1902 as the An. Palestine Company (later the An. Palestine Bank). It appears in an attractively-bound, 64-page printed booklet with two-colour graphs and tables.

The main figures of the accounts are evidence of the Bank's rapid expansion during these last years. To mention only a few of the more important items (1952 figures in brackets):

Current deposits and other accounts stood at \$1,300,000, (\$1,300,000) cash in hand and in banks, Treasury bills and redeemable Government securities amounted to \$1,400,000, (\$1,400,000), and advances to customers in all currencies rose to \$1,400,000, (\$1,400,000). The loan and fully paid capital stood at \$1,400,000, (\$1,400,000), and the capital of the stockholders stood at \$1,400,000, (\$1,400,000).

In addition to its main branch, the Bank maintains 11 other branches in Tel Aviv, Haifa, Beer Sheva, Jerusalem, Netanya, and other cities in various parts of the country, and representative offices in New York and Zurich.

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## Youth Paper Exposes Soviet Inventions

**STOCKHOLM, Thursday (AP). —** The Soviet Press, which for years has been claiming Russian inventions were ahead of the world today told news agencies that Soviet inventions were nothing new or good.

Attacking nearly a dozen Soviet inventions and officials, the Communist youth paper "Komsomolskaya Pravda" accused the Ministry of Transport of spending 1,500,000 rubles on a "series of inventions" which were actually made by other people long ago.

The paper said that the "invention" which did not work out of the Government 100,000 rubles and turned out to be only a hot air balloon, was a "series of inventions" which were actually made by other people long ago.

**North Koreans Free 7 British Civilians**  
TOKYO, Thursday (AP). — Pyongyang Radio late tonight said the North Korean Government had freed seven British subjects for repatriation to Russian representatives at Antung, Southern Manchuria.

The announcement was made by the North Korean Foreign Ministry, and identified the seven as the British Minister to Seoul, the First Secretary of the British Legation, a correspondent, two missionaries and a Salvation Army worker. Their names were not available.

The radio said the North Korean Government has "agreed" with the Soviet request on March 2 for the release of the seven.

In London a Foreign Office spokesman declined to comment on the reported release. He said no official word had reached this country.

But the spokesman confirmed that the release of the seven would account for all the British civilians known to be held by the North Koreans.

They are Captain Vyvyan Holt, Major-General Sir John Dill, Mr. George Blake, Vice-Consul Mr. Norman Philip Owen, Legation Clerk Mr. John Dill, and a Bishop of Korea, Commissioner of the Salvation Army, Mr. Philip Dill, a correspondent of the "Observer" and Father Quinlan, of Southern Ireland. Two others, Father Dill and Father Quinlan, died in captivity.

**Concern Over US Rejection Of Human Rights Covenant**  
GENEVA, Thursday (AP). — Professor Rene Cassin, French delegate to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, said today that the American decision not to ratify the covenants on human rights was "a matter of great concern."

He added that while he shared "some of the apprehension expressed by other delegates, we should not stop our work on the covenants because even if political conditions now are unfavourable they may become favourable at any time."

At the same time he warned that the covenants must have elasticity "since we cannot devise covenants applicable to all countries. It might take some 20 years to bring about the reforms contemplated." The Commission, he said, must not draft covenants "which promise everything and give nothing."

Mr. H.P. Whittaker, Australia, praised "the honour which a state having the world responsibilities of the U.S. has shown on this question." He said that the covenants, in their present form, "have features which, if adopted, would make it impossible for some States, including Australia, to accept them."

**U.N. Votes Enquiry Into Germ Charges**  
UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — The Political Committee last night approved by 53 votes against the Soviet veto, with three abstentions, the American proposal that a special commission be named to investigate Communist charges that American troops were waging germ warfare in Korea.

Soviet opposition to the proposal seems to be a failure.

Mr. Arthur Lewis expressed Israel's support for the motion.

**67m. FROM CITRUS**  
HAIFA, Thursday. — This year's citrus exports are expected to reach a total of 67 million cases, as compared with only 57 million cases last year. The POST learned today. The income from the fruit will be 67m., more than last year and will total 67m., it was estimated.

## Vyshinsky Sticks to Stalin Plan But Asks Coexistence

### Agreement on Sick PoW's Likely Today

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Agreement on the actual mechanics of the exchange presumably was reached at a meeting of Staff officers at Panmunjom this afternoon. If an agreement is signed tomorrow the exchange of prisoners could start within 10 days.

Communist Staff officers delivered replies to three questions asked earlier by the chief U.N. delegate. The agreement covers the exchange of prisoners, the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners, and the exchange of prisoners.

The Communists turned down a U.N. attempt to get them to increase the number of prisoners they would turn over to the Allies and stuck to their figure of 600 — including probably not more than 125 Americans. The Allies have said they are ready to send back 8,000 disabled Communist captives — 5,000 North Koreans and 3,000 Chinese. Rear Admiral John Daniel, chief U.N. liaison officer said, "I am doing everything I can to have it signed tomorrow."

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They were anxious because the incident suggested that the U.S. was speaking with a divided voice on a vital matter of policy.

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### Says Disarmament First Step

**UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuters). —** Soviet delegate Andrei Vyshinsky today again expressed Russia's desire for peace when he told the General Assembly's Political Committee that "competition between the Soviet and capitalist systems does not exclude agreement."

This principle was "most significant" and had "invariably been adhered to by the Soviet Union," he said, speaking in the opening stages of the Committee's debate on the omnibus Polish resolution on "Measures to avert the threat of a new world war and strengthen peace among nations."

Mr. Vyshinsky pointed out, however, that the overall problem of peace could not be settled without the prior settlement of the outstanding questions in the Polish draft resolution, which calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea, concurrent discussion on the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners in Korea as well as healthy prisoners; a one-third reduction in the arms and armed forces of the great powers; unconditional prohibition of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction; ratification of the Geneva protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of bacteriological weapons; and a peace pact among the five big powers.

The Soviet delegate said Russia had for three years been striving for the cessation of hostilities in Korea "just as it has been striving for the solution of other problems." These efforts to obtain settlement of all questions "was prompted by the whole orientation of Soviet foreign policy which by Stalin definition is the development of peaceful cooperation among all peoples," he said, and "based itself on the notion that competition among the Soviet and capitalist systems does not exclude agreement. This principle is most significant and is invariably adhered to by the Soviet Union."

The Polish resolution was introduced earlier by Polish Foreign Minister Stanislaw Szraczkowski, who said the resumption of the Panmunjom negotiations enjoyed the full support of the Soviet Union and had revived the hopes that genuine peaceful cooperation would be resumed among the countries of the world. He said a solution in Korea would lead to "an abatement of international tensions."

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At a press conference at the airport after leaving the plane which brought him from Sweden, Mr. Hammarskjöld described those qualities as "endurance, perseverance and patience, a firm grip on reality and careful imaginative planning; a clear awareness of dangers and awareness of the fact that fate is what we make it."

Mr. Hammarskjöld, who was greeted at the airport by his predecessor, Mr. Trygve Lie, and several other high U.N. and Swedish Consul officials, announced that the world was "entering a period of less tension."

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### PROPOSALS FOR the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners in Korea have been agreed upon in principle by both sides.

**GRATEFUL FOR ONE** The Communists offer to release 600 of their prisoners.

has disappointed the U.N. negotiators, who think the figure a negligible one and have asked for its revision.

The Allies, for their part have put at 5,800 the number of sick and wounded prisoners-of-war in their hands, whom they are willing to repatriate. The disparity in numbers works out, however, at almost an equivalent percentage of the aggregate of prisoners-of-war held by each side; and it seems hardly possible that the question of absolute numbers subject to release should be allowed to hold up for any length of time the performance of an agreement that has come to be regarded as the initial and essential solvent of the Korean deadlock.

When the Chinese Prime Minister, Chou en Lai, announced his acceptance of the proposal (made by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden) for the exchange of sick and wounded p.o.w.'s in accordance with Article 109 of the Geneva Convention, he added that it was considered "a matter of course" that a smooth solution to the whole question of p.o.w.'s should be achieved; and that to this end, his Government and the Government of North Korea would be willing to negotiate, as part of an armistice, a general p.o.w. settlement by which prisoners who, "under the intimidation and oppression of the opposite side, are filled with apprehension and are afraid to return home" would be handed over to a neutral State which would be responsible for their final disposal. This statement completely — and somewhat grotesquely — reversed the earlier Chinese and North Korean stand. It represented, in effect, acceptance of the Indian compromise resolution of last autumn. It appeared, indeed, to remove the last serious obstacle to a Korean armistice.

It is scarcely credible that the United States or any other Western Power should deliberately raise far-reaching obstacles to a Far East settlement; or permit their distrust of ultimate Communist intentions to hold them back from a genuine acceptance, and even encouragement, of peace offers on what seem, by all reasonable evidence, to be their merits. Caution should not be confused with the habit of regarding every conciliatory move of the Communists as a trap. While the Communists should be anticipated, they should not be invented; nor should we too easily agree with General Van Fleet that "all we would be doing (in Korea) would be to postpone the trouble by signing an armistice." To be sure, the Communists have built up a wall of suspicion between themselves and the Western world and cannot expect a few puffs from their new pipes of peace to be enough to blow the wall down. At Panmunjon, however, there has been what Rear Admiral John Danahy, Chief Allied negotiator, has described as evidence of Communist good faith, which, if generously responded to, may lead towards the ending of a cruel war.

Many responsible observers believe that the ending of the Korean war by armistice rather than a Far East peace, is about as much as we can hope for. They point out that Communism must for some time remain a deterrent to a general understanding if only because it must continue to stand as an impossible barrier across the path of Communist China leading to U.N. recognition and representation. They point out also that, as the Korean peninsula is the invasion gateway to Manchuria and all China, so, in the opposite direction, it is the invasion gateway to Japan; and that, by these conflicting tokens, China cannot tolerate an American bridgehead on the peninsula and America cannot tolerate a Chinese bridgehead. All this is as it may be. But the world does not ask for the millennium in one miraculous day. It does not expect the ideal of whole and indivisible peace; but it is grateful for each step that takes it further from war. A Korean armistice would be one such step, and by no means a small one.

## THE WORKING WEEK

### Problems for Social Service

By S. Eliash



"All says in light of recent events it may be quicker to see a doctor in Moscow."

To all appearances it was still a week of celebration, the end of French for Jews and Easter for Christians, but people were going back to work and the worries of everyday life. In the streets, in cafes, wherever several people met the main topic of discussion was still the release of the 15 Moscow doctors. Few people admitted that they were simply confused and did not understand what was going on, and there were two main schools of thought: those who claimed that the Soviet Union needed another year to prepare for World War III and was using the interval to cause internal dissension in the West, and those who believed that a silent counter-revolution was being carried out behind the walls of the Kremlin.

The release of the doctors came a few days before International Health Day which found Israel with its extensive health services quite as uncoordinated as before. "Hundreds of thousands pay their fees to Kupat Holim, but when anyone becomes seriously ill, he prefers going to a private doctor rather than to queue up in one of the crowded Kupat Holim centres. Simultaneously there has been considerable overlapping and duplication in what one member of the Labor Committee described as "the nightmare of health and social services."

#### Services in Ma'abarot

In the ma'abarot, for example, the following bodies are now engaged in looking after both adults and children: the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Education, the Municipalities, Kupat Holim, Hadassah, Wizo and in some cases other auxiliary bodies. "and the children who are supposed to be cared for by so many organizations, often have the appearance of neglected children," remarked a Labor Committee member.

It seems hard to believe but at a conservative estimate there are at least 2,000 persons busy providing and distributing milk for children, and in one way or another it is all paid for out of public funds, though the public is not even aware of it.

At the same time a visit to any ma'abarot proves that the most basic task of social welfare, the integration of immigrants into the country's life, is not being achieved. An immigrant from Persia who has been here for a year explained it all very concisely: "In Persia I had no specific profession, but a Jew somehow managed to make a living among non-Jews. Here, they send me to work in a kibbutz one week, planting trees the next, and then, maybe, on a building job. I know very

well that as a workman I am not worth much, but if instead of sending me out on jobs just to keep me busy they would teach me a trade, then perhaps I could live without 'social welfare' in a few months' time."

The Government is of course aware of this problem but to teach a trade to a 40-year-old immigrant who has never had a specific profession, is not as easy as it may be. It takes training centres and instructors, and there are too few of either. Moreover it is clear that the basis for integration must be agriculture, which is very expensive; a house has to be built, the land must be prepared, irrigation installed, seeds, livestock and implements must be provided and an instructor to help and guide must be on hand.

#### Budget Figures

The 1952/53 Development Budget now being drafted in time for presentation to the Knesset after the Passover recess takes full account of the needs of agricultural development. It was reported that almost 50 per cent of the entire budget (except the unspecified reserves) will be spent on agriculture as compared with about 30 per cent in the current Development Budget. Moreover, the new budget will amount to about IL140m, an increase of IL25m over last year.

Tentatively the figures for the new Development Budget are reported to be the following:

	1951/52	1952/53
Agriculture	11.5	15.7
Industry and mines	2.5	3.5
Tourism (hotels)	0.5	1.5
Transport	0.5	1.5
Communications	0.5	1.5
Housing	0.5	1.5
Local authorities (roads)	0.5	1.5
Public buildings	0.5	1.5
Public works	0.5	1.5
Reserves	0.5	1.5

Thus, the new Development Budget will be slightly smaller than the current one and all items except public works will be cut to bring about the enormous increase in agriculture.

### Before the end of the Passover festival, preparations for Independence Day celebrations started getting into swing.

The Army parade, held in Tel Aviv the year before, will take place in Haifa this time. In other towns there will be plenty of activity, vast new papers and folkdancing in the streets. In Jerusalem there will be the traditional Independence Day Ball of the Journalists' Association, with one innovation: instead of professional articles, there will be final selections in a nationwide competition for amateur artists, which may help to discover some new talent for the local stage.

Last year the Ministry of Education tried to make Independence Day a family celebration in the same way as Shabbat and the holidays centre around the home. Elaborate recipes for special Independence Day cakes and menus were prepared, but somehow the idea did not catch on. This year official aid mainly centres upon the distribution of special holiday food allocations.

Unfortunately, however, these rations will consist of 150 grams of flour or sugar and 100 grams of meat, the latter replacing the normal fortnightly 160 gram meat ration. Instead of enjoying these rations, Israelis will be forcibly reminded once more that the principle of equal shares of goods in short supply is simply not being carried out.

#### Food Distribution

There have been considerable backlogs in the distribution of sugar, meat and oil in recent months. At the same time goods are available at black market prices in abundance. Chocolate, meat, eggs and margarine are openly sold in shops as well as all kinds of tinned goods originating from "Script" Chocolate, for example, of which children get an inferior 50 gram bar per month, is openly sold at every street corner at about five times the official price.

As a matter of fact there are now only about 200 inspectors in the Control Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry since textiles, footwear and industrial products have been decontrolled. This has resulted in an almost complete standstill of anti-black-market activities in the sphere of food which is still officially rationed and price controlled.

In Jerusalem, however, police and municipal inspectors on Wednesday made a big sweep of the tens of chocolate vendors and for the moment one has again "to know the source" to obtain some chocolate.

resided and of places he knew. In the Degas short, a filmmaker, framing a reproduction, is led to ponder over the artist's life. Views of Paris are interspersed with many original pictures displayed in chronological order, showing the development of Degas' career. In the Botticelli film, an ex-soldier visits the National Gallery in Washington, and memories of his Italian service introduce Florentine landscape among the actual paintings, while the commentary places Botticelli within the history of his times.

The spectator already acquainted with painting catches glimpses of fine detail usually lost in the complete work. These films, however, cannot be compared with the Belgian art productions of Haeckels, Storck and others. The human angle, and not the aesthetic, is stressed: for Degas the Opera and the Races, for Botticelli the connection with the Medici and Rayonara. The purpose is elementary — to let the audience who are Degas and Botticelli and that these men are still very much alive.

#### Haifa Artists' Show

The Haifa Branch of the Artists' and Sculptors' Association, while marking their first annual exhibition, have shown a "personal show" at the Pavilion, Caravalla Court. This is a purely artistic exhibition. The average level, oil, watercolours and sculpture, is good, in some cases quite good.

The Haifa Municipality Cultural Dept.

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Notes: All persons interested in studies with us will have all relevant information in regard to our courses and the facilities of our institutions. General enquiries, admission, etc., can be made to the Principal, Mr. R. W. Wainwright, at the above addresses.

## PARTY EXHAUSTED AFTER BEVANITE BATTLE

### Labour Seeks New Line

By ROBERT MILLER

LONDON.

OUTWARDLY POLICY in this country may seem to be at a standstill. The scene is not unlike one of those glacial panoramas where everything is frozen on the top and deep disturbances are going on underneath. If my geology is correct, that is certainly true of British politics at the moment.

The Conservatives are going dauntlingly ahead with their attempts to create a freer economy. As for the Labour Party they have been trying during the last few months to work out a new policy. This will be in draft at the end of this month and the Party's National Executive will then hold a special two-day meeting to discuss the proposals.

If the new programme is approved, Transport House, the headquarters of the Party, is hoping to get it published as soon as possible. Indeed, there is not much time. The Coronation comes round on June 2 and for some weeks no one will be interested in political controversy. Britain will be on holiday.

The Party organizers therefore want to send out the new proposals in May so that the rank-and-file will be turning their eyes in their minds before June. The annual conference of the Labour movement, which will have to discuss the policy, is in October, and Transport House will have to receive amendments some time before that. A hold-up at any point would ruin this carefully calculated plan.

#### Opposition Relaxes

What, then, is likely to be in this programme that is so

sagely awaited in the Movement? That is difficult to answer because some of the sub-committees that have been set up by the Executive to examine certain questions have not yet come to a decision. To give a list of the proposals that have been settled would be as misleading as to show only half of a picture.

There is no evidence up to now that there will be another split in the Party over the new programme. So far the policy has something for everybody: one or two industries seem likely to be nationalised, others will be partly nationalised, and Labour, of course, still believes in a planned economy.

The Labour Party has been so exhausted by the Bevanite struggle that it has no energy left for another fight. It will not say that the back-benchers want peace at any price, but they certainly do not want another row if it can be avoided. Even the Bevanites, I feel, are no longer so belligerent as they were even a few months ago.

Another reason for the quietism that has come over the Labour Party is that the Socialists no longer believe the Government can be carried out of office. The general feeling is that there will not be another election for two years. For this reason the Labour Party no longer feels the same urgency that it did 18 months ago when the fall of this Government was so confidently predicted. In the meantime, the Opposition feels it can relax.

#### Price Problems

Up to now the Government has had a good deal of success in its efforts to keep down the cost of living. The latest figures

show that the average level of retail prices rose by only six per cent during 1951, just half the increase in 1950.

Food accounted for about four-fifths of the rise. The prices of meat, cheese and coal went up in December, 1951, and January, 1952, and increases in the cost of bread, flour and fruit added another three points between January and April last year. In June, there was a rise of another three points, due to higher prices for tea, meat and most products.

The question that must be worrying the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. R.A. Butler at the moment, is whether he can keep the cost of living steady during the next 12 months. It is extraordinarily difficult to predict on this question. The price of coal has just been increased by ten per cent and the effect of some of the wage-demands granted last year is only now beginning to hurt the consumer. On the other hand, food prices tended to go down during the autumn, and more tin-plate has brought down the price of some canned goods. Textiles are also much cheaper. So, too, are many things essential to the home, including crockery, a number of paper products, paint and linoleum.

What we do not know is which way prices are likely to move in the next 12 months. If Mr. Butler knew the answer to that one, he would not have much difficulty in solving his budget problems.

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NOTE: For reasons of space, a part of the article in which Mr. Lichtheim's article in which he recalled the names of several German Jews who did outstanding work in the country since the first world war, such as the late Professor Otto Weinberg, and Dr. Arthur Bloem, of the Haifa School in Haifa.

## Readers' Letters

**SPEARHEAD**  
To the Editor of THE POST  
Sir, — In my article on "German Jewry's Contribution" in your supplement of March 30, there appeared a mistake which I would like to correct.

In this article it is stated that many officials in the Ministries and many Army Officers "are K.I.V. members (Kartell Zionistischer Verbindungen)." It should read K.I.V. (Kartell Juedischer Verbindungen). The "K.I.V." is the amalgamation of the former K.E.V. (Kartell Zionistischer Verbindungen) and the K.J.V. (Kartell Juedischer Verbindungen).

**RICHARD LICHTHEIM**  
Jerusalem, April 1

NOTE: For reasons of space, a part of the article in which Mr. Lichtheim's article in which he recalled the names of several German Jews who did outstanding work in the country since the first world war, such as the late Professor Otto Weinberg, and Dr. Arthur Bloem, of the Haifa School in Haifa.

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For graduates of Elementary Schools  
Post Kfar Vitha, Tel. 21 Kfar Vitha.  
Three years curriculum. In addition to the special women's subjects: Navigation, Selling, Mechanics, etc., the students also receive general secondary school education. On completion of their studies, students will be granted a Government graduation certificate.

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Post Jerusalem, Tel. 4 Kfar Karmel  
Four years curriculum. Graduates will be accepted in the Faculty of Agriculture of the Hebrew University after the arrangement of certain formalities.

Post Be'er-Sheva  
Three years curriculum. Distinguished graduates will be given the opportunity of advanced studies during the fourth year at the "Kaduri Agricultural School" at the Secondary and Agricultural School, Kfar Karmel.

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For registration and particulars, apply to the office of the above-mentioned schools, or to the Agricultural Education Dept. at Rehov Levinsky, Tel. Aviv, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

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## LESSON IN STATESMANSHIP

LA MEMOIRE DE CHAIM WEIZMANN, par William E. Rappard. Editions du Seuil, 1958. 60 pp. 30 pp. appendices.

Like other arts, statesmanship requires a large measure of natural talent, a fertile imagination, genius even; but its rules can be learned and its technique can be acquired by the gifted artist like the rules of counterpoint or the technique of using the stethoscope. There remains, of course, always the difference between gift and ability, between genius and dexterity.

We can be proud that one of the greatest statesmen of our times was a son of our people: Chaim Weizmann. The lesson we have to learn from his statesmanship is the history of his country and, seen through the eyes of a great scholar and historian, his life becomes a matter of much enlightenment.

William E. Rappard, Director of the Graduate Institute for International Study at Geneva, a close personal friend of the late President, has recently published a small volume in memory of Chaim Weizmann. Although the book does not pretend to give more than the enlarged text of an address which Rappard gave at a memorial ceremony held by the Zionist Organization of Geneva after the President's death, it is full of biographical anecdotes which complete an already well known picture.

**Personal Memories**  
In his autobiography, Weizmann has paid an eloquent tribute to his friendship with Rappard and his outstanding personality. We were therefore justified in expecting much from a man who, for more than 30 years, had been connected with Weizmann by bonds of genuine sympathy and mutual esteem; and we are not disappointed. In spite of its moderate size, the book evokes a number of personal memories which not only confirm and explain the greatness of this "Jewish Prophet" but which, at the same time, be considered as an introduction to the Art of Statesmanship.

Wherever Weizmann went, he made friends of those to whom any other man in his particular position would at best have become a respected adversary, if not an enemy. Rappard himself belongs to this group, since he was the first Director of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations which had to deal with the ever burning problem of Palestine. The people under Mandate themselves were not admitted to the deliberations of the Commission, and Weizmann never sought to lobby in front of closed doors. Rappard himself is anything but an elitist or an easy admirer. On the contrary, he is a man who hardly ever forgives the pleasure of making a sarcastic remark and who excels in laying his finger on weak spots. When he admits veneration for Chaim Weizmann and when he speaks of his greatness and immortality, he can therefore be believed. Even though Rappard has probably never thought of his little book as a lesson in Statesmanship, it is possible to draw conclusions from some of the anecdotes he tells us and, at the same time, to deduce from them certain basic rules and to explain the origin of the lifelong friendships which have enriched the life of our first President.

When, in 1917, General Al-

By H. A. CITRON

lenby established for a short while his headquarters somewhere between Jerusalem and the coast, Weizmann was of course eager to talk to him. It had not been easy to be admitted to the General's camp and he had to wait for a long time in front of the General's tent. Meanwhile, Allenby had received cables which obliged him immediately to leave for Jerusalem. As he came out of his tent he saw Weizmann and, in order not to make him waste his time, offered to take him with him in his car so that they could talk during the journey.

To Allenby's surprise, however, Weizmann declined this offer, whereupon the General told him somewhat impatiently that this might well be the only occasion for an interview which he might thus be missing. Weizmann replied:

"Do you really believe that it would be to your advantage to be seen with me in your car on your first trip to Jerusalem?"

When he told this remarkable incident to Prof. Rappard, Allenby added that he immediately recognized the great service which Weizmann rendered him by his abstention and that from then on until

"The Communist Technique in Britain" inevitably reminds one of its most recent predecessor, Douglas Hyde's "I Believed", except that it does not deal with the theory of Communism but only with its practice. Indeed Mr. Darke often seems a man of such a simple and straightforward mind that one cannot help wondering how he mastered the technique of the Moscow line during the 18 long years between 1933 and his break with the party.

Nevertheless the very simplicity and directness of his style add considerably to the telling effect of the story. One can never be sure how far apostates delude themselves either intentionally or unintentionally when describing the events leading up to their change of heart, but if we can believe Mr. Darke, he seems to have had some doubts about the Communist party virtually from the earliest days of his allegiance in the twenties when his East London branch was a "loose gathering of two dozen intellectual wastrels and café revolutionaries" and not the storm troop of trades unionists and working men and women which it is today.

The points of conflict multiplied with time — the party's opportunism which conflicted so flagrantly with its high-sounding principles; its ruthlessness with deviationists and those getting past their job; intolerance of even the best members; criticism within the ranks; its interference in the private affairs of members (the fact that Darke's wife was a Communist led to particular tension in his case); and the demands, often literally beyond human endurance, which it made on their time and energies.

None of these facts will be new to most readers, but the cumulative effect of such stress and strain, frustration and disillusion, on a humane and

the end of his days he would forever consider himself indebted to Weizmann.

**Political Strategy**  
Many similar events from Weizmann's relationship to great contemporaries like Lord Balfour and others are related in Rappard's address. They all convey the same simple lesson which, however, it is very difficult to learn: The true statesman must always be able to distinguish between the plot and the goal. Much as he must remain intent on fulfilling his purpose, he must be able to renounce an immediate success when he can thereby preserve his freedom of action in the future. To recognize the interests of potential allies and of potential adversaries alike will almost certainly serve his cause better than popularity earned by cashing in on every conceivable momentary advantage.

Weizmann's greatness was based on his ability thus to subordinate his person to the cause which he served and to relinquish passing popularity for lasting achievements. Seen from this angle, his life as a whole is a true lesson in statesmanship, and we must be grateful to Professor Rappard for having conveyed this lesson by making his memories of Chaim Weizmann available to a larger public.

**SCHOOL FOR COMMUNISTS**  
THE COMMUNIST TECHNIQUE IN BRITAIN, by Bob Darke. Penguin Books, 1959. 2/-.

Mr. Darke has followed the by now almost traditional routine of the ex-Communists by writing a book about it all.

"The Communist Technique in Britain" inevitably reminds one of its most recent predecessor, Douglas Hyde's "I Believed", except that it does not deal with the theory of Communism but only with its practice. Indeed Mr. Darke often seems a man of such a simple and straightforward mind that one cannot help wondering how he mastered the technique of the Moscow line during the 18 long years between 1933 and his break with the party.

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## THE MIDDLE EAST

THE MIDDLE EAST IN WORLD AFFAIRS, by George Lenczowski. Cornell University Press, 48s. 5p.

The present study, notwithstanding its somewhat ambitious title, is a short survey of the history of the Middle Eastern countries from the Middle Ages up to the present day of 1958.

The main stress is on events in recent years which detract from the value of this book even as a college text, because important changes have taken place in most Arab countries since then. The exploits of the late House of Saud, for instance, are by now only of limited interest. On the whole, however, Lenczowski's book is undoubtedly preferable to the many publications about "blood, sand and oil" or "oil, turbans and terror" or "high explosives, Pashas and Communists" which we have had more than our share in recent years. But there is simply no need for another book giving the history of Turkey in 40 pages, or the history of Iraq in 40 pages, or the history of the Levant in 40 pages.

How much better it would have been had the author given us another substantial monograph such as his book on Persia, instead of tilling a field already so well ploughed. The only difference between this and similar books is that the author draws not only on literature in English and the "Middle East Journal" but also occasionally quotes studies in German and Russian. But the German books are mostly outdated, at least as far as they deal with the recent history of the Middle East, and among the Soviet literature the author appears to have seen only the old works of Volkmar-Pavlovich and Gurko-Kryazev published in the 20's and does not know more recent books such as Danzig's study of Turkey and Yatulina's survey of Egypt.

Of all the chapters of the book the one dealing with the Middle East's strategic waterways is the most interesting because it is the most detailed and topical. But on this subject, too, such an enormous amount of literature is in existence that Lenczowski fails not merely to add anything important but cannot succeed in the space at his disposal in giving a good summary of what has happened.

**Life and Letters**  
Immigrants' Front  
The view that the new immigrants are a social integration, rather than a one-way street, "absorption" in the words of the Immigration Front Bulletin (in Hebrew). The first number contains an elaborate programme for achieving that aim and several other contributions. New immigrants are invited to protect their interests against the "negative aspects in public life."

The Committee (address: P.O. Box 15, Jerusalem) includes representatives from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Morocco, Poland, Bulgaria, England, Turkey and others.

**West and East**  
Last century John Ruskin was asked by a group of journalists to comment on what he thought was a triumph of technology — the completion of a cable line from England to India. He replied: "What have you to say to India?"

**BRITISH SOCIALISM**  
LABOUR EXPERIMENT IN BRITAIN, by Ernest Watkins. Secker & Warburg, London, 24/- 18/-.

To a survivor of the storm, the Labour experiment in Britain will remain an interesting event in world's social and political history. It will be conceived and evaluated in its historic perspective, as the outcome of the liberal temper of the English social and cultural heritage as it is contrasting with continental trends. But it was also judged in the context of the variety of contemporary problems.

ready been said on that important issue.

As regards Israel, the author is fair on the whole and makes a few shrewd remarks; for instance, when he criticizes the belief shared by some Israel M.E.I. specialists that "the transformation of the Arab States into progressive societies dedicated to the welfare of the common man would result in automatic abandonment of vindictive attitudes." But he is certainly not very familiar with Israel affairs, a fact borne out by such small but revealing blunders as the assumption that the expression "Luttmann" was coined by Dr. Preuss.

Broadly speaking, Lenczowski's book will be of even less interest than Kirk's Chatham House study. Kirk frequently uses a multitude of quotations to prove some prejudice of his, but his book is a mine of information if one disregards his conclusions and concentrates on facts. One will find it difficult almost to escape the fact that with most of Lenczowski's conclusions, the only thing wrong with them is that they reach us at second or third hand.

**Legend and History**  
In "Moses," the eclecticism persists, but the epic story from the Old Testament, with its wonderfully complex unity, provides a powerful framework; and the dipping into the treasure of Jewish legend and modern historical research is managed with a restraint which seems legitimate enough as a personal interpretation of traditional materials.

The whole is informed with a reverence which is convincing, though the orthodox will often

**THE RABBI'S TUNE**  
REGINA VARSANOVITZ EYET KUZMIR VYNOTERA (Music and Lyrics by Regina Varsanovitz).

compacted scores of communities scattered throughout eastern Europe. They included groups of musicians which operated independently of each other, yet borrowed from each other's repertoire on each other and in many cases collaborated. Thus the melodies interlarded and intertwined, and at long last emerged as a composite socio-religious expression of Hasidic life.

The European catastrophe broke the Hasidic harp and stilled its song. It is to be feared that this expression of the Hasidic soul may suffer the fate of its annihilated exponents and pass into utter oblivion. Mr. Geshuri, a well-known authority on the subject, has sensed this danger and has set himself the task of saving whatever can be saved while there is yet time. Just how great the task is, may be gauged from an examination of the volume under review. So far, Mr. Geshuri has only been able to scratch the surface, so to speak, and to portray sketchily, though competently, the history of one of the Zaddikim-dynasties of Poland.

The book is divided into two sections. The literature and music of the Kuzmir Zaddikim, and the Hasidic tunes of the Moditz Zaddikim, the latter being composed by Rabbi Israel Taub, founder of the Moditz dynasty.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Geshuri will receive all the assistance required for the completion of this most valuable contribution to Jewish religious folklore.

**TRIBUTE TO FRENCH SCHOLAR**  
WHY PIERRE FELIX ABEL has departed the second of the famous three Dominicans who, directed by P. Lagrange, turned the Ecole Biblique into the foremost institute of Catholic learning in Jerusalem.

While P. Vincent, who fortunately is still with us, concentrated on the archaeological aspect of the monuments, and the late P. Savignac recorded them, P. Abel supplied the historical facts from his vast store of learning. The focal point of his science was Greek in its aspects tangent on Palestine, although he indulged in occasional forays into the Crusader Kingdom and included also Biblical Geography in his province.

By SH. J. KAHN

feel that Mr. Asch has trodden on forbidden ground. Miracles, the voice of God, and angels are not tempered with, but some help to human reason is provided in the form of natural explanations (of manna, for example), on the principle that when God intervenes He uses the forces of His own Creation.

As in the previous novel, a major concern is the relation of the people and faith of Israel to the other nations; and some of these are forecast in "visions" of the future such as are found in some rabbinical commentaries. In the story itself, much is made of the problems presented by converted aliens (of Moses' second wife, the Ethiopian, of the Egyptian and Midianite backgrounds, of the story of Balaam and his ass, and of the backslidings of the Chosen People when they enter the land of Moab. But the predominant tone is one of traditional Judaism.

Part of the credit for this achievement must be given to Aaron Amir's excellent translation, which preserves a great deal of the B.T.V.I.'s text and manages to make the most harmonious in style without the sort of pedantic imitations.

**THROUGH SWEDISH EYES**

DETTA AR BRATT. (This is Israel) By Eric Wärentam. Hells Forlag, Jönköping (Sweden), 1958. 188 pp., illustrated.

Some years ago a friend of Israel, the Swedish author Eric Wärentam spent a few months in the then new born state and reported on his impressions in an excellent book, "It Happens in Israel," which was at the time reviewed in *The Jerusalem Post*.

Mr. Wärentam returned to Israel in 1952 and stayed here for about half a year, living in towns, villages, moshavim and kibbutzim. He tells about his fresh experience in a recently published book, "This Is Israel." The somewhat ambitious title is justified by the contents: It is almost incredible how much Mr. Wärentam has succeeded in cramming into those few pages. And cramming is not the right word at that: the facts and figures are taken in the stride of a series of easily read chapters on nearly every aspect of life in Israel, often enlivened by the rough Scandinavian humour which is closely related to the British brand.

The author is perfectly at home in the cultural and historical background of modern Israel, he knows about the birth and growing of the Histadrut, the field of action of each Zionist institution, the origins and developments of the political parties, etc. His explanations are clear, his definitions to the point.

The unsolved (and insoluble?) problem of transcription of Hebrew names is referred to in the Introduction. Generally speaking Mr. Wärentam has found a safe way out of the maze—with the rather amusing exception of the Herut party, which is consistently spelled "Shuruti."

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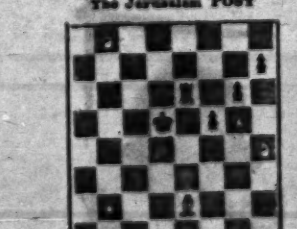
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## Chess

PROBLEM No. 79  
W.E.F. FILLEY, Vancouver  
Specially Composed for  
The Jerusalem Post



White to move. What is the best move?

**SOLUTIONS.** Problem No. 79 (Discovered): 1. BxR. 2. R.R. 3. D. 4. Q. 5. K. 6. R. 7. B. 8. N. 9. P. 10. B. 11. Q. 12. K. 13. R. 14. B. 15. N. 16. P. 17. B. 18. Q. 19. K. 20. R. 21. B. 22. N. 23. P. 24. B. 25. Q. 26. K. 27. R. 28. B. 29. N. 30. P. 31. B. 32. Q. 33. K. 34. R. 35. B. 36. N. 37. P. 38. B. 39. Q. 40. K. 41. R. 42. B. 43. N. 44. P. 45. B. 46. Q. 47. K. 48. R. 49. B. 50. N. 51. P. 52. B. 53. Q. 54. K. 55. R. 56. B. 57. N. 58. P. 59. B. 60. Q. 61. K. 62. R. 63. B. 64. N. 65. P. 66. B. 67. Q. 68. K. 69. R. 70. B. 71. N. 72. P. 73. B. 74. Q. 75. K. 76. R. 77. B. 78. N. 79. P. 80. B. 81. Q. 82. K. 83. R. 84. B. 85. N. 86. P. 87. B. 88. Q. 89. K. 90. R. 91. B. 92. N. 93. P. 94. B. 95. Q. 96. K. 97. R. 98. B. 99. N. 100. P. 101. B. 102. Q. 103. K. 104. R. 105. B. 106. N. 107. P. 108. B. 109. Q. 110. K. 111. R. 112. B. 113. N. 114. P. 115. B. 116. Q. 117. K. 118. R. 119. B. 120. N. 121. P. 122. B. 123. Q. 124. K. 125. R. 126. B. 127. N. 128. P. 129. B. 130. Q. 131. K. 132. R. 133. B. 134. N. 135. P. 136. B. 137. Q. 138. K. 139. R. 140. B. 141. N. 142. P. 143. B. 144. Q. 145. K. 146. R. 147. B. 148. N. 149. P. 150. B. 151. Q. 152. K. 153. R. 154. B. 155. N. 156. P. 157. B. 158. Q. 159. K. 160. R. 161. B. 162. N. 163. P. 164. B. 165. Q. 166. K. 167. R. 168. B. 169. N. 170. P. 171. B. 172. Q. 173. K. 174. R. 175. B. 176. N. 177. P. 178. B. 179. Q. 180. K. 181. R. 182. B. 183. N. 184. P. 185. B. 186. Q. 187. K. 188. R. 189. B. 190. N. 191. P. 192. B. 193. Q. 194. K. 195. R. 196. B. 197. N. 198. P. 199. B. 200. Q. 201. K. 202. R. 203. B. 204. N. 205. P. 206. B. 207. Q. 208. K. 209. R. 210. B. 211. N. 212. P. 213. B. 214. Q. 215. K. 216. R. 217. B. 218. N. 219. P. 220. B. 221. Q. 222. K. 223. R. 224. B. 225. N. 226. P. 227. B. 228. Q. 229. K. 230. R. 231. B. 232. N. 233. P. 234. B. 235. Q. 236. K. 237. R. 238. B. 239. N. 240. P. 241. B. 242. Q. 243. K. 244. R. 245. B. 246. N. 247. P. 248. B. 249. Q. 250. K. 251. R. 252. B. 253. N. 254. P. 255. B. 256. Q. 257. K. 258. R. 259. B. 260. N. 261. P. 262. B. 263. Q. 264. K. 265. R. 266. B. 267. N. 268. P. 269. B. 270. Q. 271. K. 272. R. 273. B. 274. N. 275. P. 276. B. 277. Q. 278. K. 279. R. 280. B. 281. N. 282. P. 283. B. 284. Q. 285. K. 286. R. 287. B. 288. N. 289. P. 290. B. 291. Q. 292. K. 293. R. 294. B. 295. N. 296. P. 297. B. 298. Q. 299. K. 300. R. 301. B. 302. N. 303. P. 304. B. 305. Q. 306. K. 307. R. 308. B. 309. N. 310. P. 311. B. 312. Q. 313. K. 314. R. 315. B. 316. N. 317. P. 318. B. 319. Q. 320. K. 321. R. 322. B. 323. N. 324. P. 325. B. 326. Q. 327. K. 328. R. 329. B. 330. N. 331. P. 332. B. 333. Q. 334. K. 335. R. 336. B. 337. N. 338. P. 339. B. 340. Q. 341. K. 342. R. 343. B. 344. N. 345. P. 346. B. 347. Q. 348. K. 349. R. 350. B. 351. N. 352. P. 353. B. 354. Q. 355. K. 356. R. 357. B. 358. N. 359. P. 360. B. 361. Q. 362. K. 363. R. 364. B. 365. N. 366. P. 367. B. 368. Q. 369. K. 370. R. 371. B. 372. N. 373. P. 374. B. 375. Q. 376. K. 377. R. 378. B. 379. N. 380. P. 381. B. 382. Q. 383. K. 384. R. 385. B. 386. N. 387. P. 388. B. 389. Q. 390. K. 391. R. 392. B. 393. N. 394. P. 395. B. 396. Q. 397. K. 398. R. 399. B. 400. N. 401. P. 402. B. 403. Q. 404. K. 405. R. 406. B. 407. N. 408. P. 409. B. 410. Q. 411. K. 412. R. 413. B. 414. N. 415. P. 416. B. 417. Q. 418. K. 419. R. 420. B. 421. N. 422. P. 423. B. 424. Q. 425. K. 426. R. 427. B. 428. N. 429. P. 430. B. 431. Q. 432. K. 433. R. 434. B. 435. N. 436. P. 437. B. 438. Q. 439. K. 440. R. 441. B. 442. N. 443. P. 444. B. 445. Q. 446. K. 447. R. 448. B. 449. N. 450. P. 451. B. 452. Q. 453. K. 454. R. 455. B. 456. N. 457. P. 458. B. 459. Q. 460. K. 461. R. 462. B. 463. N. 464. P. 465. B. 466. Q. 467. K. 468. R. 469. B. 470. N. 471. P. 472. B. 473. Q. 474. K. 475. R. 476. B. 477. N. 478. P. 479.